

The Abbeville Banner.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

VOLUME IV.

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C., AUGUST 25, 1847.

NUMBER 26.

Published every Wednesday Morning by
CHARLES H. ALLEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(WRITTEN FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)
GEOLOGY, NO. 7.

Were the rocks embraced in the different classes always found in the precise order in which we have named them, there would be no difficulty whatever; the few "fleece clouds" that now obscure the subject would be driven away, and all would be as clear as the noon-day sun. As well might a man attempt to blow out that orb, as to overthrow the theory upon which this splendid superstructure is based. But this is not so. In some instances the order of things is somewhat subverted. As a general rule, however, the different classes are invariably distinct—primitive, transition, and secondary countries have their definite lines of demarcation. The confusion arises more from the displacement of the rocks *within each class*, than from any derangement of the classes. For instance, sometimes we find Granite, the first rock in order in the primitive class, on the surface, and Granular lime rock the last rock of the class, at the bottom, sometimes the whole series of the rocks embraced in the class, are resting on their edges, or varying from a perpendicular to an angle of 80 degrees, then they will present an aggregated confused mass, and again they will seem to dip beneath the level of the ocean itself, and then mount "immeasurably high" as if to vie with the very arch of Heaven. All of this is accounted for on the principle of some internal secondary cause, as for instance, volcanoes, earthquakes and the like. Sometimes mountains have been thrown up from the "vast deep" leaving upon the top of some of the highest in many sections of country, shells, and other marine substances imbedded in the rocks in a perfect state of petrification. The appearance of newly formed Islands, is accounted for on the same principle, with the exception of those made up of corals.

Earthquakes, though often the result of volcanic action, may be produced by other means. Some of the Gasses are spontaneously inflammable, whilst others require the application of heat to inflame them. *Phosphuretted hydrogen*, is an example of the first, whilst *Carburetted hydrogen*, and pure *Hydrogen* are examples of the last. These Gasses are doubtless accumulated in great quantities in deep seated caves—the great natural cavities of the earth; and when thus collected they either inflame spontaneously, or are set on fire by volcanic heat, or perhaps by a current of electric fluid, and the consequence is that all of the super-incumbent matter is set in motion with a tremendous shock, and mountains, hills, and Islands spring into existence in an instant. In this way whole cities are often destroyed in a "moment of an hour." Is any one sceptical upon this subject? *man* has the wisdom to generate these gasses, and surely the *ALMIGHTY the God of man*, possesses at least an equal amount of wisdom. *Man*, when he charges his "Bell glass" with these gasses has the wisdom to inflame them, and surely the great God—the controller of man's wisdom, has the power to direct a current of electric fluid, or a stream of melted Lava in the direction of these "pent up" gasses, and the consequence is that the earth quakes under the dreadful explosion, and all of the direful

consequences of an earthquake follows in its train.

SCIENTIA.

(FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)
FREEDOM!

Is the boasted epithet which every body applies to every thing belonging to himself, and his, in this Republican land of ours; and yet, unquestionably, many of us, in many respects, are practically *slaves*;—slaves to our imaginings—slaves to our passions—slaves to our unholy tempers, and slaves to the *iron rule of others*: and others, too, often our inferiors in everything which gives character and importance to man.

But the worst kind of slavery of which we can conceive, is that continual dread which haunts the minds of some men, that something dreadful or destructive will be sure to happen to them, in consequence of their adopting a certain course, or expressing certain opinions—however correct that course, and those sentiments and opinions may be; because, forsooth! they happen not to chime in exactly with the dictation of others. Now, I should like to be informed, of what use the right of opinion, or the freedom of Speech, or of the Press, the boasted inheritance of the American citizen, is, or can be, to any man, unless he, *sometimes*, and in regard to *some things*, exercise that right.

Another kind of slavery, equally as exacting, and much more pitiful and contemptible, is that *cringing servility of spirit* which manifests itself in some men, by first seeking to find out the popular current of things and opinions, and then falling in with the torrent—notwithstanding it bids fair to lay waste the landmarks of truth and justice, and the right of personal independence. We are aware, and admit, that a decent respect for the opinions of others, is not only proper, but indispensable in the business of life; but yet this respect is to be maintained, and maintained only, consistently with the right of individual opinion, and individual duty.

When my duty prescribes to me a certain course, no man, nor set of men, has the right to dictate to me another course.—*Cowards* frequently profess to see the right only in the way dictated to them by others, when their own sense and judgment, if permitted to be exercised at all, as well as the nature of the case, would instantly show them, that the Truth lies in an entirely different direction.

If I be a *Free-man*,—let me be a *Free-man*; if I have the rights of a *Freeman*, let me enjoy at least *some* of those rights. But, if I mean to be a tool for every man, or any one else, who sees fit to make use of me for a purpose, why, let me let it be known, that I may be treated, and execrated, accordingly.

"VERBUM SAP."

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—When Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, a population of some 3,500,000 souls then occupied thirteen States on the Atlantic coast, covering an area of some 473,900 square miles. The population of these United States has swelled to 20,000,000. They have added 814,000 square miles to their represented territory. They have risen to the first rank as a commercial nation, and have successfully disputed with England, the dominion of the Seas. They have become an object of dread to the despots of Europe, and of admiration and hope to the nations of the world. Their flag is respected in all quarters of the world, and their friendship courted by all nations. They have successfully pushed their claims to the Pacific Ocean, and doing so, have been declared in Europe as the first nation that has "obtained from the fears of England what her sense of justice would not yield." These wonderful results are, doubtless, mainly to be attributed to the virtue, energy and freedom of the people.—*N. Y. Sci. Amer.*

MORE RELIGIOUS SCHISMS.—It is stated that Dr. Kock has arrived at Washington. He is a German, and a disciple of Ronge. He has come there under the advice and counsels of Ronge. His object is to establish a sort of Catholic Church in Washington, independent of the See of Rome, and it is the purpose of Ronge to send out a minister or two into foreign nations generally, preaching the Catholic faith entirely independent of the head of the Church at Rome.

From the South Carolinian.

A Nut for Northern Fanatics to Crack.

PETER POOLE'S RETURN TO SLAVERY.

Last week we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. W. C. Bennett, of Spartanburgh, S. C., who was returning from the North, and had under his protection, Peter Poole, a negro man who voluntarily returned to slavery rather than enjoy freedom in New York. Peter Poole was a blacksmith, who was owned by our friend, the Hon. H. Thompson, Senator from Spartanburgh; and having been faithful and earned for his master a large sum of money, he was by his liberality, only nominally a slave, and Col. Thompson paid him large wages. Under the laws of South Carolina he could not manumit him, and as he might have fallen into the hands of a less liberal master in the event of Colonel Thompson's death; he gave Peter permission to depart for a "Free State," and furnished him with proper papers to go wherever he choose. Some time last year he proceeded to Charleston, but could not get a passage in any ship to New York, although he was vouched for by Mr. Bomar, who resides in that city and who knew all the circumstances connected with his leaving. Mr. Bomar wrote to Colonel Thompson, who promptly forwarded to him a proper power of attorney, by which he cleared him at the custom House, and he found easy transit to New York. Peter had several hundred dollars, the fruits of his industry here, which after his arrival in New York, he deposited with Mr. Kelsey a broker in Wall Street. He set about procuring work at his trade, which he found difficult in getting.—He was immediately taken by the hand by the Abolitionists, who promised him to buy his wife and child, who remained here.—They frequently urged him to proceed to Canada, stating they would send his wife on after him. He waited patiently, listening to their promises, and losing daily by lack of work, low wages, and high board, until patience itself was exhausted. In his own words "They were the best hands at talking I ever heard."—Mr. Kelsey was his good friend, and at last gaining confidence in Peter, proposed to give \$200 00 towards the purchase of his wife, provided the Abolitionists who had volunteered to do so would make up the balance required; and in order to test their sincerity, went round with him to see what they intended to do. They, however, declined and gave an excuse "that it was against their creed to purchase human flesh." Even charity and their boasted principles of humanity could not induce them to depart from their principles, although they had promised this honest negro to redeem his wife from slavery!!!

Peter then decided to return home, and risk the inevitable consequence of being made a slave again. The Abolitionists endeavored to dissuade him from this, as they said "it would be against their cause," and he believes they would not have allowed him to depart, if he had not kept his further intentions secret. This he did and meeting with Dr. Bennett, desired to return home under his protection. Dr. Bennett informed him of all the consequences, and put him in possession of all the information in his power; at the same time warning him that he would become a slave the moment he would reach South Carolina.—With this knowledge, he determined to return, and reached here last week on his way to his master. He says "he was a slave thirty-four years, and a freeman one, and decides in favor of slavery in South Carolina." He also says, "he could not make a support for himself and wife in New York, and could not enjoy life as well there as a freeman, as here a slave." "That he was in a hurry to get off home, for fear he would become as degraded as the free negroes of the North, who, he says, "resort to roguery and drinking when they are out of employment." It is his opinion "that a slave in any situation here, is better off and has cause to be happier, than a free negro in a free State; and says "that not only the free negroes in the vicinity of New York, but thousands of whites are worse off than the slaves of South Carolina." He worked in the village of Islip, in which he said, "there lived about two hundred free negroes. Out of this number, there are few who are able to gain a decent support, but are a poverty stricken and roguish set." Such is the character of most of the free negroes of the North. We have no comments to make. These statements are taken down from the lips of an honest and unsophisticated man, whose testimony we give for the benefit of our slaves at home and the fanatics abroad.

There arrived at N. York, during the month of July, 19,080 immigrants. The N. York Herald says:—

The probability is, that at least 400,000 immigrants will land on the shores of the U. States and British North America, during 1847.

Mr. HEADLEY.—The Wilmington Commercial is very severe on Mr. Headley. It says:—

"In the case of Major General Howe, of North Carolina, we must protest against the ignorance, recklessness, and gross injustice of the writer. General Howe's life has not yet been written, though there are abundant materials for a very interesting sketch. In this short notice of an accomplished statesman, and gallant soldier, the patriot and the trusted friend of Washington this author admits his ignorance of Howe's life, and then has the impertinence and presumption to slander the illustrious dead.—The History of North Carolina shows that Howe was in the contest with Great Britain, one of the earliest, steadiest and warmest friends of the Colonies, and of American Independence. His services in the Colonial Assembly, alone, entitle him to the gratitude of posterity. He commenced his military career in 1775 by driving Lord Dunmore from Norfolk, Va., he succeeded Gen. James Moor, of N. Carolina, as Maj. Gen. of the Southern Division of the United Colonies; he did all at Savannah, against superior forces, that could be done by a sagacious general and brave soldier; he was appointed by Washington to command West Point, when that fortress was the most important point in the Union to the welfare of the army, and was only removed by the intrigues of Arnold and his friends in Congress. Howe was also selected by Washington to suppress the rebellion of the troops at Pompton, N. J. He performed the task assigned him with so much energy and promptness, and so much to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, that when Congress was driven from Philadelphia by another mutiny he was again selected for a similar duty. He sacrificed a large fortune in the service of his country, and this is his reward. If Mr. Headley had taken the trouble to inquire in North Carolina he would have learned much of Gen. Howe. A well informed gentleman of Chapel Hill we are sure could have furnished him with proof of eminent merit, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous. But Mr. Headley, we suppose, was writing for hire, and was eager to grasp his reward. The reputation of a Howe was was of little importance to him when weighed against the speedy possession of a few dollars and cents.

A PREACHER.—The home Journal, under the head of foreign varieties, has the subjoined curious statement relative to a preacher, who is exciting great attention in Paris, and who deserves to be regarded as a martyr in the cause of truth:—"The month of May, which in the devotional calendar, is the month of Mary, has been signalized this year, at Paris, by evening service, with the churches brilliantly lighted, at which preached newly-arrived missionaries from all quarters of the world. One preacher, in particular, was much run after by the gay world—an emaciated, exhausted, maimed skeleton of a priest, who has been tortured in various ways by the savages to whom he carried the gospel. He preached in the Church of St. Vincent-de-Paul, and, at his rising in the pulpit, a general murmur of compassion ran through the assembly. His face was gashed, and his head fastened to one shoulder by attempts that had been made to twist his neck. His discourse consisted in a recital of what he had suffered for the Saviour. It was simply and modestly told, and produced the most thrilling effect. The lifting of his hands in prayer at the close, showed that his nails had been plucked from his fingers in torture. This singular missionary has been invited to dine at the Tuilleries, and when asked by the king what could be done for him, or what he wished, his reply was, that all he desired was to be permitted to return, as soon as possible, to teach the poor savages."

DOWNFALL OF THE MOSQUES.—A short time ago the minaret of the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, at Constantinople was struck by lightning. The whole tower fell, and in so doing crushed two persons. Three times this year have mosques been struck by lightning in Constantinople. The same thing has occurred to the imperial residence of Tcheraghan, the gate of Adrianople, and the artillery barracks near Tera. All this has caused very great alarm among the people, who, being very superstitious, see in it the presage of misfortune for the Ottoman empire.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.—One of the most important triumphs of this science is in the establishment of the fact, that zinc, when applied in a particular way to the surface of iron, prevents it from rusting or decay, no matter how exposed. Galvanized iron is beginning to supersede tin plate, slate, shingle and copper for roofing, and to be extensively used for the protection of telegraph wires.

The following lines were written some years since by the late Col. Hardin, while in Washington City, and enclosed in a letter to his wife. They are replete with the most touching eloquence:

Bury me not, when I am dead,
Amidst the city's glare—
Where thoughtless, careless mortals tread,
And wealth and misery are wed;
Oh! bury me not there.

Bury me not, when I'm no more,
High on a mountain bare—
Where naught but eagles o'er it soar—
And storms and tempests round it roar;
Oh! bury me not there.

Bury me not, when I'm at rest,
Where martial pennons glare—
For empty show and gorgeous crest
Can never soothe an icy breast;
Then bury me not there.

Bury me not, when I shall sleep,
By ocean's rocky lair;
Where winds and waves their vigils keep,
And ever moans the restless deep—
Oh! bury me not there.

Bury me not, when I am gone,
In boundless prairies, where
The buried dead are left alone,
Unmarked except by a cold grave stone—
Oh! bury me not there.

But bury me, when I shall die,
Midst woods and flowers rare;
When o'er my grave the winds may sigh,
The birds may sing, and friends are nigh,
Oh! bury me then there.

THE EXCELLENCE OF RELIGION.—I envy no quality of the mind, or intellect of others; not genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes discipline of goodness—creates new hopes, when earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life in deaths; and from corruption and decay, calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of fortune, and of shame, the latter of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and sceptick only view gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair!—*Sir H. Davy.*

A VICIOUS HORSE.—Our readers will recollect the horrible circumstance near Binghamton, last spring, of a man being torn to pieces by a vicious horse. This same animal is now owned by a Mr. Thomas Cafferty, in the east part of this town, and on Saturday last he attacked and came near killing a boy 14 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Cafferty. While leading him through the gateway, the horse suddenly seized the boy's arm while he plied his fore feet with fearful vigor. After about fifteen minutes, the boy succeeded in loosening himself from the gripe of the horse, and crawled through a fence out of his reach.—Thence he went into the house and alarmed the family. Mr. Cafferty immediately went into the pasture to secure the horse and while attempting to bridle him was himself attacked by the infuriated animal.

In endeavoring to escape Mr. Cafferty fell, and the horse plunged over him, carrying his hat with him, which he stamped into the ground with prodigious violence.—By the time Mr. C. had regained his feet, the horse turned and again plunged at him; but by that time several of the family and others had reached the spot, and Mr. C. was rescued from his imminent danger.

The boy is badly injured, his arm being mashed to a jelly, and his body much bruised by the knees and feet of the horse. It is hoped, however, that his arm will be saved.—*Oswego Advertiser.*

SUFFERINGS OF THE IMMIGRANTS.—A Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald, writes under date of the 3rd instant as follows:—"The steamship St. George has just arrived from Grosse Isle, and brings up 66 convalescent immigrants. The sickness has not abated, and the mortality is much the same, viz; between 30 and 40 per diem. Hospital all full. I learn that 200 of the passengers of the Virginus have died since her sailing, and it is said that very few of her whole number upwards of 500 will recover. This is horrible. The sufferings and deaths in the slave ships in the worst era of that traffic did not exceed this."

The Washington Union states, that there is in the course of preparation, a comprehensive and complete history of the war between this country and Mexico. It will make two volumes of about 500 pages each, large octavo.